and Herr Camphausen will represent him in the Prus-

DECREASE IN OCEAN STRANSHIP TRAFFIC. At a meeting of the Steamship Conference at Liver pool yesterday it was resolved that from the 1st of May the Inman, Guion, National and White Star lines would run steamers fortnightly instead of weekly thus withdrawing half of the present fleet. The Cu-nard steamers will continue to sail every Saturday.

An imperial order issued in Berlin suspends all measures against the rinderpest, which may be considered at an end.

THE SPANISH CORTES The Spanish Cortes has been convoked for April 25.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales lett for the Continent last night.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 11, 1877. The race for the Grand Steeplechase Challenge Cup at the Croydon meeting is declared void.

CUBA.

INSURGENTS STILL DEVASTATING - GERMAN RESIDENTS AND EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTS.

HAVANA, April 6, 1877. The cane fields on three plantations near Sagua have een partly burned by the insurgents. The loss is put

Ninetoen German merchants of Havana were cently embargoed for a their refusal to pay a thirty per cent contribution, and the Vaz de Cuba spoke of their strange behavior in relusing. The German Consul here has received a communication from the imperial government, stating peremptorily that German residents in Cuba are, according to treaty, exempt from paying extraordinary contributions. It is said that at the ame time Jovellar received an order from Spain not to proceed against the German merchants and let the matter rest for the time.

The phosphorus balls, used by the insurgents to ig-site the cane fields, are said to consist of phosphorus, surrounded by a coating of tallow. These bails are thrown into came fields at night, and the great heat of he sun during the day melts the tallow and ignites the phospherus, causing an instant conflagration in the dry cane. VAILURE OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS TO STAMP OUT THE

The following is an extract from a letter written by

an insurgent to a friend in the city:—

It is strange that Martinez Campos, after four months of assiduous work while surrounded by brigauters, generals, &c., has thus far not been able to clear the territory of Cinco Villas, nor to compel the insurgents to leave any of their positions. It is true some insurgents have surrendered themselves, but for the greater part these
were heads of families, and men without arms, working hidden in the woods and mountains. Much outcry
has been made by the Spaniards about their re-establishment of postal communication between Villa Clara
and Remedion; but they take good care not to mention that from the first named place to the latter they
have established a military cordon of 2,000 men, who
guard the postal service. This is the way they are
pacifying the villas. Besides this they are trying to
occupy the territory by military, covering it with small
detached forts, the same system which gave them
such unhappy results in the Camaguey and Oriental
departments. an insurgent to a friend in the city:-

THE OFFENSIVE SPANISH OBDER, "NO QUAR-TER, NO MERCY." ALBANY, April II, 1877.

There was a novel matter brought forward in the assembly this morning, being no other than an appeal to the federal government and our representatives in Congress to use their influence to stop the present was n Cuba. Messrs, Hayes and Hogeboom led the disoussion, and finally offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas successful armed resistance to Spanish authority in the Island of Cuba has been maintained during the past eight years by a people who have organized a government, republican in form, which guarantees to all its still provide the past eight years by a people who have organized a government, republican in form, which guarantees to all its eight past of participate in public affairs; and whereas this contributed word that the power until Republic of Cuba. has maintained its power until for that island and the attendance over more than one-half of that island and the attendance over more than one-half of the island and the attendance over more than one-half of the island and the attendance over more than one-half of the island and the attendance over more than one-half of the island and the attendance over more than one-half of the island and the attendance over more than one-half of the world, as the hope of oppressed humanity everywhere, to extend its sympathes to all people who are straggling against oppression, and are endeavoring to secure for the world, as the hope of oppressed humanity everywhere, to extend its sympathes to all people who are straggling against oppression, and are endeavoring to secure for the most of their potentially the historing the oppression of their potential the potential of the single single single potential of the support of a war work of the silke liquitous to their interests and offensive to the public sense of right, justice and in conflict with the civilization of the age, and whereas the commander of the Spanish forces on said island has recently issued an order declaring that no quarter nor mercy will be shown to those who persist in their opposition to Spanish authority on that than darker the 1st day of May next, thereby indicating that the barburdsm of past ages is the commander of the assion, and finally offered the following resolutions:—

we as manifester by the control of t shape its policy in such a monner as to give ancourage-ment to the people of that island who are struggling to establish them a government of freemen, as God and hature meant they should be.
Assolved, if the Senate concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress by and are hereby requested to aid by every means in their power in bringing about these results.

Mr. Hogeboom offered the following as a substitute, but requested that it also he upon the table and be considered at the same time:—

Resolved, if the Senate occur, That, while desirous of referring the question of the recognition of the rayolutionary government of Cuba to the appropriate federal authorities at Washington, we cannot at this time retrain from expressing our profound regret at the information received that the commander of the Spanish forces on the cland of Cuba has recently issued an order declaring that no quarter or mercy will be shown to those was persist in their opposition to the Spanish and their their of the present age, and a return to the barbarism of the past, we call upon the President to cause inquiry to be made as to the lacts really existing, and if ionnt to be as stated, as one of the family of nations to make an excreed protects against outrage upon the rights of humanity, as recognized in the moral order of the civilized world; and we sak our representatives in Congress to further the purpose of this resolution. Resolved, if the Senate occur, That, while desirous of regring the question of the recognition of the revolutional

The whole matter was laid on the table under the

DOMINION OF CANADA,

MILITIA TO BE DRILLED.

OTTAWA, April 11, 1877. In the House of Commons the Minister of Militin, during a discussion on the affairs connected with his epartment, announced that arrangements had been made for drilling a force this season. Twenty thoupany and battalion headquarters. Those corps which did not complete their drill last year will be drilled first this season.

PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX.

MONTHEAL, April 11, 1877. Smallpox of a virulent type has broken out in portions of the townships of Ely and North Stakely. Numerous fatal cases have occurred.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MINES. HALIPAN, April 11, 1877.

The Gardner mines at Sydney have been sold by the Sheriff for \$111,250 to the Bank of Montreal. CUSTOM HOUSE AND BUSINESS BLOCK BURNED.

CLIPTON, Ont., April 11, 1877. About two o'clock this morning the southeast corner of Custom House Block was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments the whole block was in flames, The building, of three stories, was occupied by Pierce, Holland & Co., bankers, &c.; Dominion Telegraph Company; H. Preston, customs broker; Bailey & Louing, sugar merchants; R. Law, grocer; A. G. Hill, police magnatrate; Odd Fellows and Free Masons lodges and other offices. The upper part of the building was occupied by Her Majesty's customs. The fire gained so rapidly it prevented the saving of books, furniture, &c. The origin of the fire is nuknown. A man named Hiram Skinner was badly injured by walls falling on bim.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS FOR ROME.

The French-Canadian division of the Roman Cathslic pilgrimage to Rome left in this afternoon's train for New York, under the guidance of Bishop Racine. At New York they will be joined by other French-Canadrans from Quebec, Manitoba and the United States. The pilgrims number about 108 souls. The Irish Gatholics will not leave before next week.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Sr. Louis, April 11, 1877. The Buchanan county murderers-Frank Brown and John Lawrence-under sentence of death, were saved from the gallows to-day by Governor Phelps, who comTHE STATE CAPITAL

Appearance of the Woodin-Fish Bill in the Senate.

NEW YORK TAXPAYERS INTERESTED

How Assessments Should be Made for City Improvements.

Morrissey's Charges Against Corrupt Aldermen.

ALBANY, April 11, 1877. The Senate started in to-day on the discussion of an important bill relative to New York. It first made its appearance last year and was called the Woodin charer. It was a good deal buffeted about, amended and re-amended, and made a second appearance this year rom the hands of Mr. Fish. It has had numerous vicissitudes of fortune, being at times among the breakers in the turbulent waters of the Assembly; but in the end it was safely landed in the Senate. Its title is "An Act to Secure Better Public Administration in the Local Government of New York."

TAXING FOR IMPROVEMENTS. The first part of the bill relates to improvements and assessments, and, as it is one of the most vexed questions that agitates the soul of the average taxpayer, it may be well to see bow it stands as amended to-day. for which an assessment may be imposed shall be passed by the Common Council unless a petition for uch improvement be presented and filed by the owners of at least one-half the front feet on the line of the proposed improvement. The resolution of the Common Council that such improvement has been pe-titioned for shall be published for ten days before action is taken; but unless the head of the department to which the matter relates shall certify that the im provement is required by the necessary purposes of he city the ordinance shall not be passed. No work for which an assessment may be imposed shall hereafter be proceeded with, unless authorized by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, as hereinbefore required, and in no one year shall works of the description aforesaid be proceeded with even although ordered by the Common Council which shall together involve expenditores exceeding in amount the sum of \$1,000,000, until the present in amount the sum of \$1,000,000, until the present obligations or indebtedness of the city for or on account of works payable, in whole or in part, from assessments, are reduced by the collection of assessments and the application of the sums so collected, and by the money raised as in the following section required toward the payment of said obligations or indebtedness, to \$5,000,000. After such reduction is effected no work shall be authorized or executed in said city for which assessments may be imposed which will at any one time increase the obligations or indebtedness of the city for or on account of such description of work beyond the said maximum sum of \$8,000,000. Nothing in this section contained shall be held to apply to or delay any work of the description for which an assessment may be in whole or in part imposed now under contract or now in course of execution.

scription for which an assessment may be in whole or in part imposed now under contract or now in course of execution.

In all cases where work of the description aforesaid has been in part proceeded with by day's labor, pursuant to any law or ordinance authorizing the same, such work shall be completed by contract entered into by the head of the department having charge of the execution of the same as provided in this act.

\*\*\*EXTROD OF RAISING MONEY\*\*

So much for that portion of the bill. The next part immediately depending on it relates to the manner of raising the money for the discharge of this indebtedness. There is a great deal in the bill that is not of special interest and I am only giving now those parts that are most salient and have so lar been settled on, though there is still a long discussion ahead on the sections as yet untouched. No sum greater in amount than \$1,000,000 shall hereafter in any one calendar be raised on the bonds or stocks of the city for work authorized by special laws and for which no assessment can be imposed. Before the issue of bonds on stock authority must be given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, interest not to exceed five per cent, and the time of payment not to exceed the years, unless otherwise provided for by special laws.

\*\*DEFINING THE COMPTROLLER'S DUTT.\*\*

One-third of the bonds authorized by this and the next preceding section of this not may be issued by the Comptroller in sums varying from \$100 to \$500 each, and for one-third more of the aggregate amount of such issue the Comptroller may open books of subscription in lieu of such bonds or stock, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or stock, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue to subscription in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue to subscriptor in lieu of such bonds or facek, and issue

AMENDARYS IN EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session the principal amendment was making the Board of Sinking Commissioners consist of the Mayor, Compredict, Commissioner of Public Works and two citizens, to be appointed by the Mayor, with the conveyal of the Recognizer and City Judge.

making the Board of Sinking Commissioners consist of the Mayor, Compitolice, Commissioners of Public Works and two citizons, to be appointed oy the Mayor, with the approval of the Recorder and City Judge.

Woodin gave notice that he should move an amondment similar to the one offered by Husted in the House, making the Board of Estimate and Apportitionent consist of the Mayor, Compitoller and three citizens, to be named by the Recorder.

Section 36 was amended so that no clerk or other employs shall be appointed referee or receiver in any action or proceeding now pending or hereafter to be brought in any of the courts of this State.

Woodin moved to strike out the clause exempting the firemen, pollecmen and school teachers from any action looking to a reduction of salaries by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Gerard supported the motion.

Mr. Morrissey took the ground that the man who had control of the Board of Apportionment had expressed himself as in favor of the reduction of the salaries of these three classes of people, and that he having control of the Board of Apportionment the reductions would certainly follow, and also that no reductions could be made in any other quarter except here.

Mr. Bixin —To whom do you refer?

Mr. Morrissey towhom do you refer?

Mr. Morrissey—To Mr. Kelly.

A warm dobate followed and Woodin's motion was lost. Other amendments were made in regard to contracts, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

THE BILL TO ABOLISH THE BOCK COMMISSION,

At a meeting of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly, to which was referred the Morrissey bill abolishing the Dock Commission, the following named gentlemen from New York appeared:—William Allen Butler, W. H. Webb, O. B. Potter, Gustave Schwab, Edward Fitch, John H. Starin, Morgan, Spear and Dimmock. They opposed the bill, though on the previous that the Commission as it is, and gave as their reasons that the Commission as it is, and gave as their reasons that the Commission as the produced that an engineer of a b

Mr. W. H. Webb at their head; but if it succeeds then reform has been stabbed in the house of its pretended friends.

CLEANING THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The Committee on Clues will report before the end of the week a bill for the better cleaning of the streets of New York city. It provides for a superintendent to be appointed by the Board of the Health. Incre are to be three inspectors, twenty-two foremen and 1,000 laborers, in uniform, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per week, and drivers of carts \$500 a year. There will be a corps of blacks smiths, harness makers, &c., to look after the borses carts, and the whole machinery is to be made to go like clockwork. The offal and garoage are to be utilized to the utmost extent, and made to contribute toward paying the expenses of the department.

RAPID TRANSIT AND ITS ENEMISE.

When Hayes' bill to extend the charter of the Beach Pneumate Tunnel comes up for third reading, it will be significant to see that every man who votes for it voted to deleat Ecclosine's bill in favor of rapid transit. Spinola, whose arrest by the Sergeant al-Armos was demanded by Gilbert, chairman of the Railroad Committee, was found side by side with him when the vote was taken on his adverse report on rapid transit. Stranan, who has also reason to distinke Gilbert, was discovered in the same attitude as Spinola. Now you will find on Hayes' bill two such quondam and bitter cennies as Strahan and Spinola working in harmony in behalf of Hayes' bill, this extension of the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel is an impudent blind, and directly aimed at rapid transit. It is as much as to say to the people in New York, we have extended its charter, and now go and put your money into it if you are in carnest about rapid transit." To the credit of Mr. Gilbert it must be said that he reported the imposture adversely.

FAYNENT OF ARSESSANENTS.

Morrissey's bill arranging for the payment of assessments in New York city in three annual instalments was ordered to a turd reading in the Assembly.

Bank bill was favorably reported, with a few amend-

Bank bill was favorably reported, with a few amendments.

ELECTION OF A REGENT FOR EVERGUESE UNIVERSITY.
Rev. Dr. Orris H. Warren, of Syracuse, was elected Regent of the University 10-day.

ALEEN AND REAL ESTATE.

The Senato passed the bill authorizing aliens to acquire, hold and daynose of real and personal estate in like manner with citizens

MASSACHUERTYS LEGISLATORS WELCOMED.

The Courtesies of the Assembly Chamber were extended this evening to a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature engaged in examining the several connecting routes between the East and West.

It is said Alderman Tuomey came here a few weeks ago to beat the Omnibus bill and all other bills inmical to the City Hall interest. He came and saw but did not conquer, and he went home several times disjusted but not entirely despairing, because he is back again and his bat is at the same gay and reckless angle on top of his head, his voice as cheering and firm as ever, and though he don't say much, he thinks a powerful sight. In New York, and in the Hoard of Aldermen, he remarked the other day that a certain State Senator, meaning John Morrissey, had in a recent speech impusemed the character of the Board by referring to a transaction where a large sum of money was used to buy the confirmation of a certain city officer, and that was a good reason why the power of confirmation should be taken from them. John Morrissey, on seeing the paragraph with the Alderman's statement that he (John) had acted as go-between in that transaction, said:—

"The transaction was well known enough, and I needn't say I had nothing to do with it. The amount paid the Aldermen was \$66,000 for the confirmation of a name for City Chamberlam eight or nine years ago, and no one has to guess far as to who was the City Chamberlam. If they took money in that case they it took in many others, and il I were a go-oetween it is unhkely I should have mentioned the matter in my speech. But let them go ahead. They won't kill the Omnibus bill."

"How will you learn, Senator, that \$6

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT FINDS NEW FRIENDS.

"How did you learn, Senator, that \$06,000 were expended?"
"The information came to me from a member of the Board of Aidermen that was then in existence."
"Had you over anything to do with the person whose name was sent in for Gity Chamberlain?"
"Nothing whatever; I knew the man, but I never took a solitary cent from him or from any member of the Board of Aldermen for any purpose whatever."

It has been agreed upon by the Senate Committee on Finance to insert in the Supply bill an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to go on with the work of building the new Capitol. The modified pians, as they were called, are rejected and the exterior will be finished after the original design.

TAXING CITY BANKS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE UNJUST PLAN OF AS SESSING THE PROPERTY OF NEW YORK MONE TARY INSTITUTIONS-REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

ALBANY, April 11, 1877. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin made a long and interesting speech in the Assemuly to-day when he called up his resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the subject of the reduction of bank capital and the unjust taxation imposed on the banks of New York city. After referring to the man war to relieve the Treasury of the United States to the extent of \$150,000,000, to their own destruction in

extent of \$150,000,000, to their own destruction in many instances, he said:—

In this State more than one-third of the total amount of the personal property assessed is national bank stock. Does anybody imagine that this is relatively on a fair valuation, or that it has in it a single element of justice? One of the reasons of this excessive valuation is that the amount of the capital of banks is easily ascertained, as it also the market value of the shares; and in the chief cries amount of the capital of banks is easily ascertained, as it also the market value of the shares; and in the chief cries they are compelled to publish such statements from time to time as shall lay open to bublic inspection all their property, their deposits, circulation, surpins, discounts—everything. It follows, therefore, that all that the local assessors have to do is to look at these figures. But in respect to all other descriptions of personal property, especially such as a analogous in its character to banks, the assessors are left very much in the dark.

The state Assessors of New York, in their annual report of 1874, say that they are satisfied that not over fifteen per cent of the taxable personal property of the State fluids its way to the assessment rolls at all, and of bonds and mortgages not over five per cent.

All that the banks sak is that measures shall be taken to place all personal property to the assessment rolls, that it and all other property is the assessment rolls, that it and all other property is the sakes, and to the real value thereof; and that no discrimination shall be made against banks. In other words, the banks simply ask that if their property is to be assessed at its actual value the like rule be applied to the assessment of all other property in the State, real and personal, lais wise to drive out of the State by unjust rate of tax ation our own native banking capital, which is willing to pay fair and even liberal rates, and to supply its piace with forein capital that property is the State, real an

property in the same locality is assessed in proportion to its actual value

2. It should be made the duty of the local assessors, and especially of the State assessors, to see that this provision is carried into effect, and they should be clothed with ample

is carried into effect, and they should be clothed with ample power to do it.

3. That in making assessments of bank property the amount of untaxable United States -ccurities held by the bank shall be deducted from the amount of the assessment, and the tax levied on the balance only. This is in accord-ance with the judicial opinion of Mr. Chase, pronounced as Unite Justice of the United States, who, when Secretary of the Treasury, was the author of the National Banking law.

nees.

6. That the State assessors shall devise ways and means for carrying all these provisions into effect.

7. That the courts be empowered to bring assessors and assessment rolls before them by summary process, with authority to rect.fy inequalities in the rolls. By these just and simple expedients our banks may be preserved.

therity to rect.ly inequalities in the rolls. By these just and simple expedients our banks may be preserved.

THE SUBJECT TABLED.

Mr. Purdy took the ground that the banks were mot overtuzed. He said they made good dividends and their stocks stood above par.

He pointed out that while these bank people or certain of them could send up a piteous mean to be exampted from the burden of taxation they were properly made to bear, they could afford to part with \$650,000, when Callender was Bank Examinar, to save them from exposure. Mr. Cowdin talked of the widows and orphans holding bank stock and the crucity of taxing their investments, but he seemed to forget that there were other widows and orphans also who were depositors.

Mr. Spinola expressed a similar view, saying that there was no necessity for the action proposed, and moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HUSTED READING A LESSON TO ALLEGED THE FLERS-THE EQUITABLE COMPANY INQUIRED INTO.

ALBANY, April 11, 1877. One of the principal features of the insurance inves tigation this afternoon was the lecture delivered by Mr. Husted to parties claiming to have all their own way in "running the machine"-and a "smut ma chine" at that. He protested against any further per sonal investigation, and declared the committee should not be used as a sewer pipe for every wretched scavenger to throw his garbage in. He had determined to put his foot down—it was put down to suit the action to the word—therefore let all vengeance scekers by

put his foot down—it was put down to suit the action to the word—therefore let all vengeance scekers beware.

The requitable company of New York.

After this little storm had passed over David P. Facklers was examined in regard to the affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, who stated that that company had now in force 11,000 tontine policies; the reserve upon them is \$2,335,500; the amount of surplus and reserve open forfeited noticies was not ascertained, but those upon all policies amounted to \$2,201,500; the extent of the tontine periods is generally from ten to fifteen years, but they terminate at various years; the surplus of the tontine policies is separated from that of other policies is the books; the entire surplus of the Equitable was about \$3,000,000 upon other than tontine policies; the tontine policies are not applicable to other purposes than the payment of tontine policy holders; the tontine surplus is reported in the statement to the superintendent; he could not say whether the tontine surplus is reported in the statement of 1876; he believed he saw all the tontine policies of the company when he made his investigation; the tontine policies are not reported as a liability; they are legally a liability, but it is doubtful whether the insurance laws would recognize them as such; an entire stranger could probably go into a company and ascertain the surplus of the toutine policies from the books; he cannot say that the tontine surplus has increased during the year more than \$250,000; no close estimate can be made. Insurance, it is admitted, has decreased during the past year, but the worse the business may have been the books year, but the worse the business may have been the better may have been the tontine business.

The committee went into executive session and afterward announced that they had decided that no more witnesses would be examined except upon the written request of five members of the committee.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTES. Through the assistance of Mr. Daniel J. Noyes some

light has been thrown upon the mythical reinsurance of the Continental by the New Jersey Mutual. It had been believed by many that that scheme had been started during the receivership of Mr. John J. Anderon, and possibly with his connivance. It is now substantially proved that that act of desperation on the part of the Continental officers was ratified upon the 10th of October, fifteen days before Mr. Anderson's appointment. In an interview with Mr. L. Condert, attorney for Receiver Grace, Mr. Noyes showed docu-

mentary evidence to prove that the assignments of mortgages to the New Jersey Mutual were made upon the day mentioned.

Ex.Recorder Rosendale, of Albany, has joined the noble army of life insurance receivers, and taken possession of the diminutive remains of the World Mutual. He was occupied yesterday with Mr. Henry A. Smith, who arned over to him all the property of the company in this city. There is \$100,000 at Albany, which will probably be placed by the department at the disposition of the receiver when the time for a distribution arrives. Mr. Rosendale says that his instructions are to reduce the remaining assets of the company to cash as fast as practicable. There are several suits that will require his attention, including the one prought against the New Jersey Mutual in Washington. This was instituted by Mr. Smith a few weeks ago to recover a balance on a contract for reinsurance, and property was attached in Washington to secure the judgment.

LOUISIANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1877.
Up to noon the commission remained in executive session, refusing to receive any visitors. After that the four republican members visited Mr. Packard at the State House, remaining in consultation with him until three P. M. In the meanwhile Governor Brown risited and was for a long time closeted with Mr. Nicholis. The alleged object, in both instances, was as usual, securing information in regard to the exact status of the members of the Legislature.

PACKARD TAKING SOUNDINGS.

During the day Packard held an interview with one or the secoding members of his House of Representatives with a view of ascertaining how he and his asso ciates would vote in recanvassing the gubernatorial

returns by the projected fusion Legislature, which indicates a disposition upon Packard's part to count the chances very closely.

WAITING FOR FACTS.

It is announced by the commission that no more regular propositions will be made until they are in full receipt of the information asked in yesterday's letter from the respective eignistive committees. Whatever emanates from them in the meanwhile must be considered only as suggestions.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

Both committees are at work upon the answers, which will be handed in to-night or to-morrow morning. The republican members deprecate the democratic move to secure a legal quorum by desertions, but the latter will undoubtedly attempt to carry out their programme if within the range of possibility. One recruit was secured to-day, thus leaving only six still short.

PACKARD AND THE SENATORSHIP.

In private conversation last night with General Gibson the commission indicated their wish that Packard should be elected to the United States Senate by the Nicholis Legislature as the cost of recognition. In obedience to their desire he has since so informed General Nicholis. As yet this is known only to a few leading democrats, all of whom reputiate it with indignation. The commission is still receiving self-appointed delegates.

pointed delegates.

REFURLICANS ELATER.

The republicans at the State House are in much better spirits to-night, naving, as they say, received assurances that all will come out right. The commission has been in secret session the entire evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TRANSFER OF STATE PAPERS. COLUMBIA, April 11, 1877.

Governor Hampton is now in possession of the State House. The transfer of papers and other property was made at twelve o'clock M. to-day by the respective secretaries of Hampton and Chamberlain, Wade H. Manning representing the former and C. J. Babbett representing the latter. There is no excitement what-

SENATOR BLAINE'S POSITION.

HE SYMPATHIZES WITH REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA.

Boston, April 11, 1877.

The Herald will publish the following to-morrow:—
To the Editor of the Herald:—
Your Columbia correspondent is in error in his statement that I had a conterence with Governor Chamberlain in New York. I have seen tovernor Chamberlain but once for a year, and that was in the private cabinet room of President Hayes, on the 27th of March. Nor have I written or telegraphed him, or heard from him in any way. The same is true respecting Governor Packard, except in the matter of one telegram received from him, which I read publicly in the United States Senate. But I am sure that tovernor Chamberlain knows that he has my profoundest sympathy in the heroic, though But I am sure that Governor Chamberlain knows that he has my proloundest sympathy in the heroic, though insuccessful, struggle he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Governor Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the context he is still waging against great odds for the Governorship that he holds by a little as valid as that which justly and lawfully scaled Ruinerford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. I trust also that both Governors know that the Boston press no more represents the still waster topublican feeling of New England on the panding issues than the same press did when it demanded the suforcement of the fugitive slave law in 1851. Very respectuity.

Accusta, No., April 10, 1877.

CALEB CUSHING'S RESIGNATION.

THE DISTINGUISHED JURIST TO RESUME PRAC-

TICE IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., April 11, 1877. A special despatch from Washington says:—"When Caleb Cushing was here on a visit, last November, he was anxious then to resign the Ministership to Spain and not return to his post at Madrid. He was persuaded not to do so by Secretary Fish, who was desirous that he should remain until a new treaty with Spain could be negotiated. Mr. Cushing thereupon returned to Spain and successfully negotiated the treaty, which the President submitted to the Senate at the last accsion of Congress. This being completed General Cushing sent in his resignation, and on Saturday presented his letter of recall. He comes home to resume his law practice here, which was always very remunerative. Two foreign missions are now vacant, the Swiss and Spanish.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT

CHICAGO, April 11, 1877. Ex-President Grant is in the city for a few days' stay before going East and to Europe.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

THIRD DAY-COMMODORE PARASOT, GEORGE QUININE AND JACK HARDY THE WINNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1877. This was the third day of the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, The weather was clear and pleasant, the track in good order, yet the attendance

THE RECENT STORM.

VESSELS DISABLED AND DRIVEN ASHORE-TELE-GRAPH LINES BLOWN DOWN

FORTRESS MONROR April 11, 1877 The severest storm known here in many years set in on Sunday night and lasted forty-eight hours. tide was higher than it has been in fitty years. The winter quarter shoal lightship No. 37, Captain Owens, broke from her moorings and went to Hampton Roads for narbor.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES
WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M. Indicarions

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, northerly to easterly winds and slowly falling barometer, slight rise in temperature and increased cloudiness, with areas of rain. For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley

northeast to southeast winds, slight rise in tempera ture and partly cloudy weather, but in the western portion falling barometer, with rain.
For the South Atlantic States warmer portheast to southeast winds, clear or lair weather and slight

changes in barometer,
For New England and the Middle States, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, with light northwest to northeast winds and slight changes in pressure For the lake region, clear or fair weather during the day and winds mostly from north and east, slight

rise in temperature, and in the western portions falling

The Central Mississippi River will rise slowly. The Tennessee River will probably reach the danger line at Decatur and Johnsonville. The Cumberland will rise slightly and reach the maximum height of the present flood on Thursday at Nashville.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

3 A. M. 40 42 3:30 P. M. 66 63 6 A. M. 88 42 6 P. M. 53 61 9 A. M. 45 49 9 P. M. 45 53 12 M. 53 56 12 P. M. 47 48 Average temperature yesterday. 51½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 40

HERALD Building:-

A Guard's Charges Against District Attorney Howard.

THE CULPRIT DECEIVED.

Promised a Pardon for a Full Revelation.

BRIGHAM BLACKMAILED?

Lee Shot, His Document Garbled; But No Further Arrests.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] SALT LAKE CITY, April 11, 1877. -The wrangle over the two confessions left by Lee, the Mormon, who was executed recently at Mountain Meadows, and the dispute as to their relative authenticity has lead to a startling statement by a man named Gilman, who was formerly a Deputy United States Marshal, and who is said to have acted as the guard posted to keep custody of the prisouer at Beaver City during his confinement in the penitentiary there. Gilman, by the advice of his davit, which he has duly sworn to before a notary public and transmitted to the United States Attorney General at Washington. It is a direct impeachment of the United States Attorney, Sumper Howard, whom he accuses of suppressing the vital part of Lee's conlession-viz., the charge that Brigham Young ordered Dame and Haight to see that the emigrants were all put to death. The affidavit, however, is sufficiently explicit. It is as follows :-

Dame and Haight to see that the emigrants were all put to death. The affidavit, however, is sufficiently expitent. It is as follows:—

GIMAN'S APPIDAVIT.

Territory of Utah, 2s., County of Sall Lake.—Edwin Gimman, being duly sworn, upon his oath, deposes and says:—I am lorty years old; have lived in Salt Lake City for they eyears, and during that time have acted as Deputy United States Marshal under M. T. Patrick for about one year, and as guard at the Utah Penitentiary nearly five months under William Nelson, Utiou States Marshal of Utah; I am a married man; have one child two years old, and an the owner of a homestead in the Thirteenth ward of this city; at the request of Summer Howard, United States Attorney of Utah, I went to the Utah Penitentiary on the 8th day of February, 1871, nominally to act as guard, but really all the spocial request of said Summer Howard, United States Attorney, to induce John D. Lee to rid himself of his attorneys, to put himself wholly and completely under his (loward's) protection and to piace his exclusive reliance for future safety and pardon upon him (Howard), in consideration that he (Lee) should make a tull and complete confession of everything within his knowledge connected with the Mountain Meadows massacre; I was instructed by Howard to notify Lee that the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory—not yet delivered—was against him; to tell him there was but one power on earth that could save him, and whenever he was through Jooling with his lawyers he (Howardy would take care of him; I went to the Penitentiary pursuant to Howard's instructions, on the day above mentioned, and entered upon the duties of a guard; during all this time Lee occupied our guard room during the day and with his wile. Rechel an adjoining room during the night; he was not confined inside the Penitentiary proper during the time I was there, excepting one night; I repeated verbally to Lee, as near as I possibly could, Howard's instructions to me; he took the matter under consideration, consulte

me, not to let Howard know that I had seen or heard it, because he had promised him that no living being, not even Hachel, was to know its contents.

That confession, as published by Howard, is correct as lar as it goes, but most important and material parts of it were suppressed. As, for in-That conlession, as published by Howard, is correct as lar as it goes, but most important and material parts of it were suppressed. As, for instance, Lee's conlession, as read to and by me, charged Brigham Young with direct complicity with the Mountain Meadows massacre, as an accessory before the fact; that Brigham Young had written letters to Dame and Haight, at Parowan, directing them to see that the emigrants were sil put to ceath, save the children who were too small to testify or know about the matter. He also said in that confession that Dame and Haight still had their letters in their possession, and that Dame had said if he was pushed he would produce his letter, and that Mrs. Haight had also declared that if her husband were brought to trial she would produce the one sent to him; in short Lee's coolession as read to and by me, fixed the responsibility of that massacre on Brigham Young and his primary orders issued therefor, and I believe that the suppression above stated was inspired and done at the suppression of James Jack, Brigham Young's confidential clerk and treasurer, because both before and after it Jack had repeated secret interviews with Howard in his (Howard's) office, and after the execution Howard told me that Jack owed him some \$1,700, and sent me to Jack to collect the same; I went there I told Jack that howard wanted the money; Jack said he could not pay all of it, but would pay a part.

Another promise which Lee made to Howard as a condition that Howard should have him first reprieved and then pardoned was that Lee should aid the authorities in capturing Haight, Highee, Stewart and others, and should furnish other evidence to add in their conviction that would corroborate his (Lee's) statements.

While these evonts were passing Howard instructed

in their conviction that would corroborate his (Lee's) statements.

While these events were passing Howard instructed me to tell Lee not to send any papers to his counsel, W. W. Bishop, until he had first seen. Howard; I told Lee accordingly, when he replied, "The papers are at the United States Marshal's office; I expect they have gone; an arraid it is too late;" when he was finally taken from the Peniteutiary to go to Heaver both he and Rachel told me that he expected to be at his od home, on the Colorado, maxing his garden inside of three weeks; and I believed from what Howard had said to me, and from Lee's compliance with Howard's requests that Lee never would be executed, but that he would be first reprieved any then parioned.

I was astonished at his execution; I make this statement from the fact that I consider Lee's death a most outrageous breach of faith and promises to a man about going to his execution, and to show that I acted in good faith in obeying the orders of my superiors.

EDWIN GILMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 31, 1577.

The jurat or notarial attest of the efficavit is as fol-

The jurat or notarial attest of the affigavit is as fol-

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1877. R. H. SCHETLER, Notary Public.

ddition to the above as proof of the amicable if not intimate relations which existed between himself and the District Attorney, Gilman has attached to his affidavit the original of the following letter, written to him by Howard on the subject of his request to secure him an appointment as a United States mail

UNITED STATES ATIONNEY'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF UTAIL TERRITORY,
SALT LAKE CITY, March 3, 1877.

District of Utah Trirettory,

Salt Lake City, March 3, 1877.

En, Gilman:

Dear Boy-Yours received. The appointment spoken of by you is made by the Postmaster General. From what I learn from Washington there will be no appointments made until the new administration gets sotlied in its seat, I have just now written a letter to a good and influential triend of mine in Washington, asking him to see the new Post Master General, and if he can get the appointment for Ed. Gliman, "a reliable, competent man and a good friend of mine," to do so. I am afraid that some hanger-on of the Post Office Department may be ahead of you. Cross is acting like a fool, talking about the Governor, myself and all those who have befriended him. He ought to be ashamed. I may not see you before I go to Beaver, but would like to hear from you. Stay where you are till I come back. Yours, truly, HOWARD.

This letter necessarily accompanies the affidavit, and has by this time been also received by Attorney Gen-Devans. It makes an important part of Gliman's case.

Devans. It makes an important part of Gilman's case. People here are wrought to a pitch of great excitement by Gilman's disclosures, and matters heresofore a pus-

zie and mystery to both Mormons and Gentiles, are beginning to be understood in the light of his revola

HOWARD AND NELSON DENY GILMAN'S STORT-THEY CALL HIM A LIAR THAT HE DID NOT ATTEND TO LEE.

Salt Lake City, April 11, 1877.

The following card will be printed here to-morrow:--The following card will be printed here to-morrow:—
The affidavit of Ed. Gilman, made for a compensation, which can be proved, regarding Leo's confession, is a job put up by the Mornous and a slyster in their interest. The man Gilman was not the guard of Lee at Beaver. He was not within 250 miles of Lee when in prison there, but was a guard employed, as are others, at the ponitentary in Sait Lake City with no opportunity or right to talk with the prisoner, and never did talk with nim to the knowledge of the officers. Gilman was discharged from the Printentary for carrying letters to and from the prisoners. After his discharge he was used to break down and cast doubt over the confession of Lee, and his affidavit was taken. The whole confession of Lee is now in the officer's hands. It is written in Lee's handwriting and will be used in due time for the ends of justice.

A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

A CERTIFCATE OF CHARACTER.

writing and will be used in due time for the ends of justice.

A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

Gliman is a notorious liar, has been impeached bere in court, and there are not ten men in the Territory acquented with him who would take his oath or work. Lee on his first trial attempted to paim off a confession exonerating himself, which was refused by the prosecution. He made the same attempt after his conviction, but was told plainly and he understood it, that it was not satisfactory, because he denied the facts plainly proved on the trial against himself and refused to furnish such testimony as would be acceptable in court as the criminality of any living person in the massacre. He then had a petition gotten up, by his family, which was signed by Mormons principally at Pangwrich, and presented to Governor Emory; but that officer decimed to interfere.

Lee, himself, for two weeks before he left Sait Lake for Beaver, March 5, had been told by Marshal Noison and District Attorney Howard, that his statement was not such a document as would justify interference, and he accepted the situation. He had the kindest feelings toward the Attorney, Marshal and other officers, and so expressed himself to the last, When the statement more and ultily damaging revelations than those referring to the Mouotain Meadown massacre. It is without change, alteration or multing, boars date and signature in his handwriting, and will furnish material for some other scapegrace under the manupulation of a jack Mormon lawyer, to base an affidavit upon. We understand the situation, and shall pursue it from our vantage ground.

The contession of Lee has not been soid, altered, suppressed or in any other manner put to an improper use, but is in the hands of the officers for further, and, we hope, immediate use. We trust to the result of our work to vurificate us against secret attack by parties who are interested in embarressing our action.

SUMNER HOWARD, United States Attorney, Will. LIAM NELSON, United States Morney.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Powhattan sailed yesterday morning for Pore Royal, leaving the Minnesota as her successor to the position of Admiral Rowan's flagship.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINATION FOR RETIREMENT AND PROMOTION-ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1877. The Naval Board to examine officers for retirement and promotion, consisting of Rear Admiral Patterson, Commodores Nicholls and Baldwin, Medical Director Gunnell, Medical Inspector Kindelberger, Surgeon Parker and Passed Assistant Engineer Ford, will reassemble at the Navy Department to-morrow, in accordance with orders issued several weeks ago. Captain George W. Ransom will be first examined for promotion to the grade of commodore, and his examination will be followed by that of Captain William F. Spicer for promotion to the same grade.

Spicer for promotion to the same grade.
ORDENS.

Commodore George H. Cooper has been ordered to
duty as President of the Naval Board of Inspectors.
Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody has been detached from
the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered
to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.,
in place of Lieutenant Andrew Duniap, detached from
that vessel and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic
Office. Ensigns N. H. H. Southerland and Josse M.
Roper have been ordered to examination preliminary
to promotion.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, and ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas. Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Windsor. S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, is at the Brevoort. Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant. Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy; Judge S. D Faulkner, of Dansville, N. Y., and General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, are at the Hoffman. Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, is as the Metropolitau. General John G. Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Glisey. Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utics, and James Q. Smith, of Alabama, are at the Fifth Avenue. William Bliss, General Man ager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is at the Brunawick. Francis T. S. Darley, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett.

A TERRIBLE SEASON FOR WEAK LUNGS; coughs and colds were never so prevalent. Fortunately Hale's HONEY OF HOREMOUND AND TAR will cure the worst of them, and the receiple knew it.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS COLO.

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS COLO.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

BRESSPORT, Chemung Co., N. Y., 

Oct. 16, 1870.

R. V. Perror, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. —

Last spring I was attacked with congestion of the lungs; soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and a general giving way of the whole man. Falling to find relief in remedies ordinarily prescribed, and not expecting any benefit, but to satisfy friends. I tried a bottle of your GOLDEN MENICAL DISCOVERY. When I had taken it pesting any or matter of the person of your Golden Medical Discovers. When I had taken it I was so much improved that I continued, taking three in all, and it effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every tamity would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othelio, find their occupation gone. Yours gratefully, U. B. McMILLAN, M. D.

A.—ATTENTION! IF YOU WISH TO GET RID OF YOU COUGH USE PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Price, 25c., 30c. and 75c.

A.—FOR ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM AN unhealthy condition of the liver or stomach to remedy equals Dr. Schrack's Mandrake Pills, which are now used by thousands with the most beneficial results. One box of these Pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficacy of the medicine. No matter how costive or how billous the system may be, the shoit of body is immediately corrected and regulated, and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity. The Mandrake Pills are likewise an infallible remedy for sick headache and piles. For sale by all directless.

CHAMPAGNE PIPER HEIDSIECK.

This wine is perfectly pure and contains about ten per cent of natural spirit only.

In our laws other brands forced upon you that pay a ligher profit. MALTHOPTONIQUE -NURSING MOTHERS, BY the use of Matmorrosque your children will sleep quiet and free from pain. Ask those who use it. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

E. C. HAZARD & CO., 192 to 198 Chambers st.

RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Only office 2 Vesey st. No uptown branch SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING AN JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av, and 26th st., city.

SPRING HAS COME. FOR BOOTS, SHOES AND SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS AND ADDOMINAL BELTS (prices reduced), at MARSH'S Truss Of-fice, 2 Vesey st., Aster House. No uptown branch.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, Ac.; "SEELASTIC STOCKINGS, TRUSSES," light, cool cleanly; used in bathing; always reliable. Establishments—1,347 Chesturt st., Philadelphia, and 682 Broadway, New York. Correct adjustment a specialty. \$3 HATS, \$1 90 (SPECIALTY, FINE DERBYS); Sitk Hats, \$3 80, worth 8t. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A PASCINATING WORK DS AN ENTRANGING TOPIC HE WILL COME,

STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. D.D.

This work is not prophetical. It discusses the topic as a Divine promise. Its plan is to follow the marrative of a Christian's experience of the revealed facts in the next dispensation. There is not a line of controversy in the volume. Yet it is to I of sold and original thought, apt illustration, and forcible writing, and it is a work which no one who is "watching and waiting" for the Lord cast florid to miss. I time, 216 pp. 61 25 in Cloth, \$2 507 in Merceco. Sold by Hookseilers, or prepaid on receipt of price.

MUCKLOW & SIMON, PUBLISHERS.

Madison av. and 42d st., New York. CHRONIC - KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR COGNATE and hitherto fatal diseases with full directions for their cure in Dr. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at 200 Broadway, New York Broadway, New York.

I MMENNE SUCCESS OF THE NEW LAWN GAME, Vexillo, "a great improvement on "Croquet." Patronized by the cilic. Sold at all first class book and stationery stores. E. I. HORSMAN, importer of Games, 20 and 32 William st., N. Y. Send stamp for descriptive price list.

LONDON TIMES.

Weekly Edition.

Single copies mailed on receipt of 12 cents.

NINETEENTH CENTURY. NINETEENTH CENTURY.

So per annum. Single copies mailed on receipt of 80 cents.
THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

So per annum. Single copies mailed on receipt of 80 cents.
FORTMIGHTLY REVIEW.

ATHE SATURDLY REVIEW.

London.

Each \$12 per annum. Single copies mailed on receipt of 22 cents.

Each \$12 per annum. Single copies mailed on receipt of 22 Child Carlot C